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POCKET CALENDARFIELD OF THE INVENTION:

10 This invention relates to a pocket chamber calendar and the assembly blank for producing the calendar. The calendar includes a slit into which a notice can be positioned in the pocket chamber of a calendar so as to allow the notice to extend outwardly from the slit for ease in removal once deposited.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

Calendars with pockets of various types are well known as noted by the 1884 patent 296,934 of Cussons and subsequent early patents of Bate 376,506 of 1888 and Blackmer 443,894 of 1890. Subsequently patents were granted on calendars to Spargens
20 1,477,464; Lichter 2,316,797; Fisler 2,436,105; Winford 2,626,817 and 2,626,819 Washburn 3,032,904; Diambra 3,534,489 and Quinn 5,412,886. Of these patents, Quinn provides a calendar with

slots for receiving a notice with means for limiting the insertion of the notice so that a portion projects from the slot.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

5 It is an object of this invention to provide a pocket chamber calendar provided with a slit rather than a slot which permits ease of entry of a notice or the like which may be inserted into the slit for reception in a chamber formed in the calendar.

10 Yet a further object of this invention is to provide a blank assembly which may be manufactured inexpensively from calendar board without the removal of slot forming material.

15 A further object of this invention is to provide a pocket chamber calendar with an article receiving slit which bends inwardly at the slightest pressure and does not require buckling of the material in order to permit entry of the notice or the like.

20 Still another object of this invention is to provide a one-piece assembly blank, which when folded and secured as by glue or other fastening means, provides a pocket chamber with slit means for receiving a notice or the like.

 Another object of this invention is to provide a pocket chamber calendar which includes one or more slits for receiving multiple items as desired in the pocket chamber of the calendar.

25 A further object of this invention is to provide a pocket chamber calendar which has printed information indicia on front and back of the calendar which is capable of being printed

simultaneously on only one side of the blank prior to assembly of the calendar by folding.

Another object of this invention is to provide a pocket chamber calendar blank which includes means for wall hanging of the calendar.

In summary, this invention relates to a pocket chamber calendar and the assembly blank therefor which is a one-piece blank which may be formed and glued to provide a pocket for receiving a notice which is inserted into a slit on the front panel of the calendar.

Other objects will be apparent from the following description which includes the drawings identified as follows:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the calendar with an insert notice positioned in the calendar with portions shown in phantom lines;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the blank for forming the calendar and prior to folding;

Figure 3 is top plan view of the calendar showing in general indicia thereon;

Figure 4 is a back plan view of the calendar showing areas which will include indicia thereon;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view showing the folded pocket chamber calendar.

FIGURES 1 THROUGH 5

In Figure 1, the pocket chamber calendar C is shown with a notice N which may be an insert such as an envelope, travel card,

ticket or the like. Glue areas 2 and 4 are shown in phantom lines on the left side in Figure 1. A stop 6 shown in phantom lines limits the insertion of the notice N. A turned in flap 8, shown in phantom lines, includes a glue area 10. U-shape slit 12 is provided on the upper portion 14 of the front panel 16. The stop 6 and the glue area 10 are on the lower portion 18. The front panel 16 may have additional slits such as 20 shown in phantom lines spaced from the slit 12. The U-shaped slit 12 and other similar slits such as 20 have curved upwardly and outwardly extending legs 22 and 24 legs 22 and 24 may extend vertically straight upwardly rather than being curved as illustrated. Legs 22 and 24 permit ease of insertion of the notice or envelope N or the like. Instead of having to pucker a straight slit for insertion of a notice or the like, the legs 22 and 24 serve to act as a pivot creating a flap 26 which readily bends inwardly upon insertions of the notice N or the like.

Referring now to Figure 2, you will observe that the calendar C is formed from a single blank B having the front panel 16 and the back panel 28. A central fold line 30 is provided between the front panel 16 and back panel 28. As shown in Figure 5, the front panel 16 has a front side 32 and a back side 34. Back panel 28 has a front side 36 and back side 38. On the top of the panels 16 and 28 are wall hangers 40 and 42 which are shown as projecting tabs which may receive a nail or other fixture.

The blank B is shown in Figure 2 with the flap 8 on the front panel 16. The flap 8 could be on the back panel 28. The

glue areas as shown in the drawings could be spot glued areas or line glue areas or some other securement or fastening means such as staples or the like. Glue areas are preferred to other fastening and securement means. The stop 6 could be a glue strip binding the front panel 16 to the back panel 28 to provide spacing between panels 16 and 28. The glue on pre-assembly of the blank B may be on the back panel 28 or both panels 16 and 28. When the panels 16 and 28 are brought together and the sides and bottom edges are connected, a pocket chamber P is produced. As shown in Figure 3, the pocket chamber calendar C will include indicia A, B and D such as noted. The days and months of year B will be shown in the straight line boxes 1-12 and the graphic descriptions of the Chinese years A would be shown in the circular arrangement 1 through 12. Beneath the month and date calendar area would be additional indicia D including the proprietor, address and telephone information. The back panel 28 as shown in Figure 4 would include additional indicia such as columns indicating a menu of food items. Three columns 44, 46 and 48 are illustrated in Figure 4.

It will be obvious that the calendar could be made of two separate individual panels such as 16 and 28 glued together at their side edges. The blank B as shown in Figure 2 is more readily assembled into the calendar C and reduces the cost of manufacturing by having a single part rather than two parts which would be put together. The purpose of the flap 8 is to permit spacing between the front and back panels 16 and 28 permitting ease in insertion of items N of some thickness when the two

panels 16 and 28 are brought together thus permitting further ease in inserting of any notice, envelope, ticket or the like N. The positioning of the stop 6, which may be on either the panel 16 or the panel 28 or both, will determine the amount a notice N
5 extends outwardly through the slit 12.

While this invention has been described as having a preferred design, it is understood that it is capable of further modifications, and uses and/or adaptations of the invention and following in general the principle of the invention and including
10 such departures from the present disclosure as come within the known or customary practice in the art to which the invention pertains, and as may be applied to the central features hereinbefore set forth, and fall within the scope of the invention or limits of the claims appended hereto.